

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1450978-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 6 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;

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X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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Department of State

TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 908

PAGE 01 MOSCOW 00736 04/1508Z

4642:
ACTION EUR-12

INFO OCT-01 SS-20 NSC-10 NSCE-00 SCS-01 SCA-01 L-02 INR-07

CIAE-00 NSAE-00 PRS-01 PPT-01 RSR-01 RSC-01 SY-1

FBI-01 /060 W

020920

R 04/1445Z FEB 71
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 959

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ MOSCOW 736

LIMDIS

SUBJECT: AMCIT ALLFGED IN SOVIET CUSTODY- [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] SHOWED TO [REDACTED] FEBRUARY 3
HANDWRITTEN ORIGINALS OF LETTERS IN RUSSIAN TO [REDACTED] AND
PRESIDENT NIXON WHICH HAD BEEN PASSED TO HIM BY WELL-KNOWN
SOVIET DISSIDENT VLADIMIR BUKOVSKIY. LETTERS PURPORTEDLY
ARE WRITTEN BY ONE [REDACTED]
AKA [REDACTED] ACCORDING BUKOVSKIY, LETTERS
WERE PASSED THROUGH DISSIDENT CHANNELS TO MOSCOW FROM
[REDACTED] PRISON CAMP IN MORDOVSKAYA ASSR. [REDACTED] SUGGESTED
[REDACTED] HOLD ONTO ORIGINALS AND STORY UNTIL FURTHER WORD
FROM EMBASSY IN CASE LETTERS WERE SOVIET ATTEMPT TO
PIN [REDACTED] AS COURIER BETWEEN DISSIDENTS AND EMBASSY.

b6 per FBI
b7C

2. BUKOVSKIY DESCRIBED [REDACTED] AS MEMBER AMERICAN MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE WHO WAS NATURALIZED AS AMCIT IN 1952. ACCORDING
BUKOVSKIY, [REDACTED] INFILTRATED INTO USSR ACROSS NORWEGIAN-SOVIET
BORDER ON JULY 18, 1953 WITH UNIDENTIFIED PARTNER. ONCE ACROSS
PARTNER DEMANDED THEY SURRENDER THEMSELVES AND WHEN [REDACTED]
REFUSED, PARTNER SHOT AND WOUNDED HIM. [REDACTED] IN LETTERS DOES NOT
MENTION PARTNER; HOWEVER, HE GOES ON TO WRITE HE WAS
SEVERELY WOUNDED, SURRENDERED HIMSELF TO SOVIET AUTHORITY
AND RECEIVED TWENTY-FIVE YEAR SENTENCE. [REDACTED] DOES NOT
WRITE ON WHAT CHARGES SENTENCE BASED. REMAINDER LETTERS [REDACTED]

b3 per FBI
b6
b7C
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 3 1971	
H. FIELD OFFICE	



Department of State

TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 02 MOSCOW 00736 041508Z

ARE APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY IN LETTER TO [REDACTED] AND FOR ASSISTANCE IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT. [REDACTED] ALSO NOTES HE HAS HAD MENTAL PROBLEMS AS RESULT INJURIES.

b6 per FBI
b7C

3. [REDACTED] GIVES MAILING ADDRESS AS [REDACTED] HE HEADS LETTERS WITH [REDACTED] JULY 26, 1970.

4. ALL SOURCES WITHIN EMBASSY HAVE NO RECORD OF [REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] WE WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING RESULTS OF DEPARTMENT CHECK ON [REDACTED] AND GUIDANCE ON HANDLING OF PRESS INQUIRES IF API DECIDES TO MAKE STORY PUBLIC.

b6 per FBI
b7C

5. EMBASSY POUCHING TO DEPARTMENT (EUR/SOV) XEROXES OF COPIES OF LETTERS ALLEGEDLY TYPED BY DISSIDENTS.
GP-3.
BEAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

27

FEB 5 1971

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☒ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo

Date March 2, 1971

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RE: [REDACTED]

62-0-19144-NI

87-3070*/NI

☐ For information ☐ optional ☒ Retention For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report,
☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____
 dated _____

Remarks: CHECK INDICES RE SUBJECT. BUFILES
NEGATIVE.

Enc. 1

Bufile

Urfile

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SEARCHED INDEXED
 SERIALIZED MAR 3 1971
 FIELD OFFICE

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/31/71

SAC, WFO [redacted] (P)

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b7E

[redacted]

Reference is made to a United States Department of State (USDS) "Confidential" telegram from the American Embassy, Moscow, concerning subject; a photocopy of which was furnished WFO by Bureau routing slip, 3/2/71.

It is noted referenced communication captioned, "AMCIT ALLEGED IN SOVIET CUSTODY," [redacted] went ahead to recount that on 2/3/71, [redacted] an [redacted] had displayed two handwritten letters at the United States Consulate Office; one to [redacted] and the other to "President NIXON". In so doing [redacted] was further said to have advised that such letters, purportedly written by one [redacted] aka [redacted] had been given to him by one VLADIMIR BUKOVSKIY, a well-known Soviet dissident, who claimed they, in turn, had been passed along to him through dissident channels from [redacted] prison camp in Mordovskaya, ASSR.

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Further therein, [redacted] was described as a former member of American Military Intelligence, naturalized as an American in 1952, and who, according to BUKOVSKIY, had infiltrated into the USSR, across the Norwegian - Soviet border on 7/18/53, with an unidentified partner. Once across the border, the partner was further said to have demanded that they surrender themselves, and, following [redacted] refusal, to have shot and severely wounded [redacted] in turn, was then said to have surrendered himself, following which he received a 25-year sentence. Otherwise, the respective letters were said to include an appeal to [redacted] for clemency, and to President NIXON for assistance.

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b7C

2- Bureau
1- WFO
JRC:jeb
(3)

[Handwritten signatures and initials are present over the bottom half of the page, including a large signature that appears to be "JRC" and various initials like "T.A.", "M.S.", and "J.M."]

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WFO [redacted]

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From requested attention to WFO records it would appear subject's purported identity and subsequent entry into the Soviet Union coincides, basically, with that of one

*6.2/12/31
ARK
WFO
4/23/63
[unclear]*

[redacted]

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In prefacing

referenced WFO letter noted such information was being furnished in particular regard as to whether [redacted]

Continuing in this regard WFO letter of 4/10/63, primarily detailed information from a [redacted]

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[redacted]

A further [redacted]

[redacted]

A subsequent WFO letter, dated 4/23/63, in the [redacted] matter set forth additional personal information from

WFO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Since the latter [REDACTED] thus, appears probably identical with the individual in question in instant matter, WFO, accordingly, is opening a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] on captioned subject, and initiating appropriate agency checks toward further identifying him in line with information set forth in referenced USDS communication indicating that he, in fact, is an American citizen.

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LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow and report results of appropriate USDS and INS checks, now in progress, toward further identifying subject in line with referenced information indicating he may, in fact, be an American citizen.

Writer Says Soviet Dissidents Kept Forcibly in Mental Homes, Asks Help

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Staff Writer

A prominent Russian dissident has asked Western psychiatric organizations to intervene on behalf of former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and other Soviet political dissidents who are forcibly kept in mental institutions.

He urged Western psychiatrists to place the issue of compulsory internment in mental hospitals on the agenda of the next international congress of psychiatrists, saying, "For a healthy person there is no fate more terrible than indefinite internment in a psychiatric hospital."

The appeal, accompanied by what was described as "exact copies of the diagnoses of the forensic-psychiatric teams" which examined Grigorenko and other dissidents, was written by Vladimir Bukovsky, a prominent Moscow dissident who was arrested Monday night.

Bukovsky's letter, dated Jan. 28, reached the West only recently.

Vancouver Meeting

The executive committee of the British Columbia Section of Psychiatry meeting at Vancouver, unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Canadian Medical Association to take "immediate and forceful action through appropriate world medical bodies . . . to bring about an end to this unethical" activity of Soviet psychiatrists.

Bukovsky said that Grigorenko and many others, "who in the opinion of their relatives and close friends are mentally healthy and who are well known for their initiative

in defense of civil rights in the U.S.S.R.," were diagnosed as mentally ill by Soviet experts.

Bukovsky said he was supplying material evidence for Western scientists to study because the decisions by Soviet psychiatrists "provoke many doubts."

"I realize that at a distance and without essential clinical information it is very difficult to determine the mental condition of a person, either diagnosing an illness or asserting the absence of any illness," Bukovsky said.

"Therefore I ask you to express your opinion on only this point: do the above mentioned diagnoses contain enough scientifically based evidence to indicate the mental illnesses described in diagnoses and to indicate the need for isolating these people completely from the society?"

In addition to Grigorenko, 62, those currently held in mental institutions include poet Natalia Gorbanyevskaya, 31; former collective farm chairman Ivan Yakimovich, 41; student Valeria Novgorodskaya, 19; artist Viktor Kuznetsov former Maj. Grisha Feign, 45, and others. All were involved in the dissident movement.

Gen. Grigorenko, an engineer and former professor at Frunze Military Academy in Moscow (the Soviet Union's equivalent of West Point), was cashiered from the army as a private in 1964 after he criticized Nikita Khrushchev's "personality cult."

A Communist Party member for 40 years and holder of numerous decorations, including

the Order of Lenin, Grigorenko subsequently earned his living as a construction foreman and later as a stevedore. But he also emerged as the leader of a tiny civil rights movement in Moscow.

Gave Eulogy

He was arrested in 1969 shortly after he gave the public eulogy on the death of writer Alexei Kosterin in which he denounced the "totalitarianism that hides behind the mask of so-called Soviet democracy."

After being held in various mental institutions, he was declared insane by a group of experts at Serbski Institute. The group included three members of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences, G.V. Morozov, Prof. V. M. Morozov and Prof. P. R. Lunts.

Bukovsky, 28, who became a civil rights activist 12 years ago, was confined to a mental institution in 1963 for organizing an illegal art exhibition. He was committed a second time after he organized a demonstration to protest the imprisonment of writers Andrei Sinyavski and Yuli Daniel in 1965.

The forcible internment to mental institutions of poet and mathematician Alexander Yeseniyin Volpin and biologist Zhores Medvedev provoked widespread protest in Moscow's intellectual community, and both men were subsequently released.

Medvedev's confinement last year came after he completed a book dealing with Soviet postal censorship and government efforts to prevent Soviet scientists from traveling abroad.

[Handwritten signature]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 5 1970	
FBI - WASHINGTON, D.C.	

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Bukovsky Faces 7-Year Term

WP- 4/3/71

Soviets Go After Dissidents

By Anthony Astrachan

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, April 2—Vladimir Bukovsky, a writer and one of the best-known members of Moscow's dwindling dissident community, faces a seven-year prison term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 70 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code, dissident sources said today.

Moscow observers said the serious charge suggests a major effort to crush the dissident movement here. It was the same charge brought in 1965 against Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, the writers whose trial and sentencing to seven-year and five-year prison terms became the keystone of subsequent Soviet dissent.

Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, founder of the unofficial Committee for Human Rights, demanded Bukovsky's release in a letter to Interior Minister Nikolai Shchelokov that circulated in Moscow today. He called Bukovsky's arrest "unjustified." The letter was written after Bukovsky's arrest but before the charge became known. Sakharov also appealed for the release of protesters jailed or sent to psychiatric clinics last week-end.

The physicist Valery Chalidze, a member of Sakharov's human rights committee, described in a separate document how his flat was searched Monday—the same time Bukovsky's apartment was entered. He said KGB (secret police) agents



VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY
... fights against fear

removed copies of the United Nations charter and the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights as well as papers of the Sakharov committee.

See BUKOVSKY, A12, Col. 3

city and its people for decades to come.

Earlier this week the Washington Post reported erroneously that the mayor had stuck to his original decision of keeping the school budget at \$142.9 million. He actually said on Tuesday that he was willing to increase it to \$144 million.

Integration Aid Voted by Senate Panel

Associated Press

The Senate Labor Committee approved 14 to 0 yesterday a bill providing the \$1.5 billion in school desegregation aid money asked by President Nixon but containing strong restrictions on its use.

The bill sent to the Senate for debate is a compromise worked out between high administration officials and Democratic managers of the legislation.

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Education Subcommittee, said he was confident the Senate would pass it soon after the Easter recess which ends April 14.

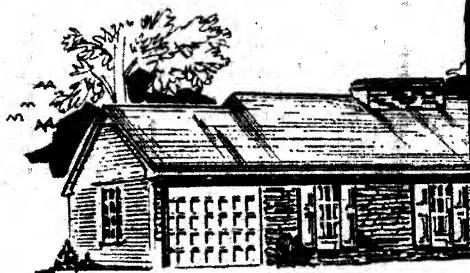
The compromise includes strict safeguards on how local school districts can spend the

tioned school officials sharply.

He drew an acknowledgment from Scott that it was possible for students to be promoted from fourth to fifth

Cobb will assume his duties May 12. He now commands the 4th Armored Division based at Goepingen in West Germany.

find dream



DIRECTOR, FBI

5/27/71

SAC, WFO [redacted] (RUC)

[redacted]

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Re WFO let 3/31/71, giving attention to a USDS telegram from Moscow, captioned "AMCIT Alleged in Soviet Custody- [redacted] a copy of which was previously furnished by Bureau routing slip, 3/2/71.

Recounting information previously reported in WFO let. 4/10/63, in matter entitled [redacted]

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[redacted] A lead was, therefore, listed for WFO to follow and report results of pending USDS and INS checks in latter regard.

IC [redacted] having initiated attendant INS checks, was subsequently advised on 4/27/71, that on the basis of information furnished, no identifiable record could be located in records of Central Office, INS.

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USDS data made available in response to a WFO record check request, through the Office of Security, to include attention to records of the Visa Office, reviewed 5/20/71, by SA [redacted] disclosed no additional information other than a related telegram, dated 2/11/71, classified "~~Confidential~~." The latter, making reference to basis telegram in instant matter, went ahead to advise the American Embassy, at Moscow that interim checks through the Passport Office, and INS had disclosed no indication that [redacted] was ever naturalized, or received U.S. citizenship, otherwise, during his brief stay in Western Europe.

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Continuing, the latter telegram added that when [redacted] defected from the Red Army in Berlin, in 1952, he used the name [redacted] and, thereafter became [redacted] returning to the U.S.S.R., in 1953.

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2-Bureau
1-WFO
JRC:jrc
(3)

CONSOLIDATED

Date: 6/29/72
Initials: nca

[redacted]

FILE STRIPPED
Searched [redacted]
Serialized [redacted]
Indexed [redacted]
Filed [redacted]
Initials: [redacted]

WFO: [REDACTED]

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b7E

Further therein the Embassy was advised that in event of further publicity, no comment should be made about [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that, however, the Embassy might tell [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], that "we have no evidence to confirm that [REDACTED] ever held U.S. citizenship."

SC [REDACTED] having caused all logical checks to be made by the Passport Office, USDS, was advised on 5/11/71, that no record could be located, appearing identifiable with the individual in question in instant matter.